

Objections; Preserving Right of Appeal

JUDGE J. RICHARD COUZENS
SUPERIOR COURT OF PLACER COUNTY

In *People v. Scott* (1994) 9 Cal.4th 331, the Supreme Court held that a party in a criminal case waives any objections to discretionary sentencing decisions on appeal unless they are first raised in the trial court. The court was direct in its reasoning:

We conclude that the waiver doctrine should apply to claims involving the trial court's failure to properly make or articulate its discretionary sentencing choices. Included in this category are cases in which the stated reasons allegedly do not apply to the particular case, and cases in which the court purportedly erred because it double-counted a particular sentencing factor, misweighed the various factors, or failed to state any reasons or give a sufficient number of valid reasons. Our reasoning is practical and straightforward. Although the court is required to impose sentence in a lawful manner, counsel is charged with understanding, advocating, and clarifying permissible sentencing choices at the hearing. Routine defects in the court's statement of reasons are easily prevented and corrected if called to the court's attention. As in other waiver cases, we hope to reduce the number of errors committed in the first instance and preserve the judicial resources otherwise used to correct them. (*Id.* at p. 353.)

Scott also held that counsel must have "a meaningful opportunity to object [, which] can oc-

cur only if, during the course of the sentencing hearing itself and before objections are made, the parties are clearly apprised of the sentence the court intends to impose, and the reasons that support any discretionary sentencing choices." (*Scott, supra*, 9 Cal.4th at p. 356.) In its recent

decision in *People v. Gonzalez* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 745, the Supreme Court explained the extent of the opportunity to object. The issue specifically before the court was whether the sentencing judge was required to issue a "tentative decision" in advance of the sentencing hearing, much like a tentative ruling for civil law and motion matters. One defendant suggested that the decision be issued in writing 24 hours before the sentencing hearing.

Focusing on the portion of *Scott* that required only that the parties be advised of the intended sentence "during the course of the sentencing hearing

itself," the Supreme Court rejected defendants' arguments and suggested an appropriate procedure:

The parties are given an adequate opportunity to seek ... clarifications or changes if, at any time during the sentencing hearing, the trial court describes the sentence it intends to impose and the reasons for the sentence, and the court thereafter considers the objections of the parties before the actual sentencing. The court need not expressly describe its proposed sentence as "tentative" so long as it demonstrates a willingness to consider such objections. If the court, after listening to the parties' objec-

tions, concludes that its proposed sentence is legally sound, it may simply state that it is imposing the sentence it has just described, without reiterating the particulars of that sentence. By contrast, if the trial court finds that one of the parties has raised a meritorious objection to the proposed sentence, it should alter its sentence accordingly. (*Scott, supra*, 9 Cal.4th at p. 776; emphasis in original.)

The Supreme Court found that the procedural rule outlined in *Scott* and *Gonzalez* gave the parties adequate notice and complied with any state and federal due-process requirements.

Following the procedural outline of *Gonzalez*, sentencing courts should consider the fol-

lowing steps at the beginning of the sentencing hearing:

1. Announce what the court has read and considered in connection with the sentencing.

2. Indicate, with whatever words are comfortable, that the sentencing decision about to be announced is tentative. Consider, for example: "*Subject to comment by counsel*, the court intends to enter judgment as follows."

3. State the intended judgment and, in the case of a state prison sentence, how it is calculated, *making specific reference to the reasons for exercising any sentencing choices*.

4. Consider the argument of counsel.

5. Impose judgment, adjusted as necessary based on the comments of counsel. Consider, for example: "*For the reasons set forth in the tentative decision of this court*, judgment is imposed as follows." The court then could impose the judgment by a simple reference to the total sentence without having to restate how it was calculated or again explaining any of the sentencing choices.

Gonzalez provides a convenient and expeditious means of imposing a sentence that complies with the need to state the reasons for the sentencing choices without unnecessary repetition; gives the parties an opportunity to meaningfully participate in the sentencing process; and reduces the appellate burden of dealing with sentencing issues that could have been corrected at the trial court level. ■



Judge J. Richard Couzens

Judge Couzens is a former member of the Judicial Council and past chair of its Criminal Law Advisory Committee.



Courts Welcome New Fellows

In October, 10 judicial fellows began new roles that will help them learn about and contribute to the administration of justice in California.

The Judicial Council of California and the Center for California Studies of California State University at Sacramento (CSUS) created the Judicial Administration Fellowship Program to develop court professionals and leaders through temporary positions with the Supreme Court, the superior and appellate courts, and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Fellows are assigned a variety of duties such as policy analysis, legal research, legislative advocacy, and community outreach, depending on their office placements, interests, and skills. Each fellowship position combines a full-time professional assignment in an office of the courts with graduate work in public policy administration at CSUS.

Following is a brief introduction to the 2003–2004 Judicial Administration Fellows and their assignments.

Jasper Cacananta received a B.S. in business administration and a B.A. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley. Assignment: AOC's Center for Families, Children & the Courts.

Michael Freedman received a B.A. in philosophy, politics, and economics from Claremont McKenna College. Assignment: Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District.

Marguerite Hogan received a B.A. in individualized study from New York University. Assignment: Superior Court of Los Angeles County's Planning and Research Unit.

Jenny Khuu received a B.A. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley. Assignment: Superior Court of Orange County.

Brittany Kirk received a B.A. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley. Assignment: Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Alejandra Mendez received a B.A. in history and political science from the University of California at Los Angeles. Assignment: Superior Court of San Francisco County.

Dalisai Nisperos received a B.A. in ethnic studies from the University of California at Berkeley. Assignment: Superior Court of Stanislaus County.

Timothy Reed received a B.A. in politics from the University of San Francisco. Assignment: Superior Court of Sacramento County.

Vanessa Richter received a B.A. in political science from Sonoma State University. Assignment: Superior Court of Yolo County.

Armilla Staley received a B.A. in political science and Spanish from Whittier College. Assignment: Superior Court of Alameda County's Planning and Research Bureau. ■



The Judicial Administration Fellowship Program develops court professionals and leaders through temporary placements in the judicial system. The 2003–2004 fellows are (clockwise from far left) Alejandra Mendez, Jenny Khuu, Michael Freedman, Armilla Staley, Dalisai Nisperos, Marguerite Hogan, Jasper Cacananta, Brittany Kirk, Vanessa Richter, and Timothy Reed. Photo: Sam Parsons, CSU Sacramento



Kay Farley

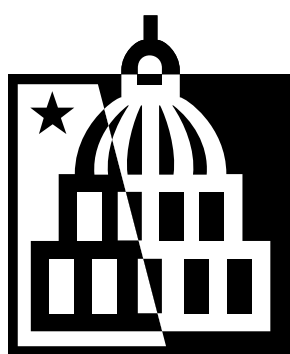
KAY FARLEY
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
OFFICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR
STATE COURTS



Vicki Turetsky

VICKI TURETSKY
CENTER FOR LAW AND
SOCIAL POLICY

Reauthorization of Needy Families Program



Watch on Washington

Over the last two years, Congress has not been able to reach agreement on the reauthorization of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), which was established as part of the 1996 welfare reform legislation. The major points of contention have been the work requirements for public assistance recipients, child-care funding, and marriage promotion programs.

The original TANF authorization expired September 30, 2002. Since then, Congress has approved two short-term extensions, with the current authorization for the TANF program set to expire March 31, 2004.

The House passed the Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2003, and the Senate Finance Committee approved its own version of TANF reauthorization legislation. Both the Senate and House versions of the TANF reauthorization legislation contain numerous provisions related to child support enforcement, authorize new spending for marriage promotion and fatherhood initiatives, and increase spending for access and visitation grants.

EXPANDED CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

The Senate Finance Committee bill and the House bill include the following significant child support enforcement provisions.

- *Interception of Gambling Winnings.* The Senate Finance

Committee bill would authorize the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to intercept the gambling winnings of parents who owe child support. Under the bill, gambling establishments would have to provide information to HHS to conduct data matches and withhold support in the same manner that they withhold income tax for the Internal Revenue Service.

- *Seizure of Assets Held by Multistate Financial Institutions.* The Senate Finance Committee bill would authorize HHS to perform data matches and to seize assets held by multistate financial institutions. Seized assets would be transmitted to the state for distribution. HHS would have to inform asset holders of their due-process rights.

- *Insurance Matches.* The Senate Finance Committee bill would authorize HHS to conduct data matching of insurance claims, settlements, awards, and payments for state enforcement.

- *Changes in Laws.* The Senate Finance Committee bill would amend the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) and the Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act and would require states to enact UIFSA 2001 as adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

- *Garnishment of Longshore Benefits.* The Senate Finance Committee bill would allow garnishment of benefits issued under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

- *Passport Denial.* Both bills would lower the threshold for passport denials, revocations, and restrictions from \$5,000 to \$2,500.

- *Use of Tax Offsets for Adult Children.* Both bills would permit the use of the federal tax offset program to collect support on behalf of children who are no longer minors.

- *Garnishment of Veterans' Benefits.* Both bills would allow the withholding of veterans' disability compensation benefits if the veterans are more than 60 days in arrears on child support obligations.

- *Expanded Federal Administrative Offsets.* Both bills would expand the federal administrative offset program by allowing limited offsets of social security benefits.

- *Tribal and Contractor Data Access.* The Senate Finance Committee bill would require the Treasury Department to disclose certain tax return data to

tribal child support agencies and contractors who work for the state child support (Title IV-D) agency. In addition, the Senate Finance Committee bill would include Indian tribes and tribal organizations as "authorized persons" for purposes of accessing data through the Federal Parent Locator Service.

OPERATIONAL CHILD SUPPORT PROVISIONS

The Senate Finance Committee bill and the House bill also include two operational child support provisions:

- *Mandatory Fee.* The House bill would include a new \$25 annual fee to be charged to families who have never received TANF benefits and receive more than \$500 in child support collections support during the year. The Senate Finance Committee bill would not include a new fee.

- *Mandatory Review and Modification.* Both the Senate Finance Committee bill and the House bill would require state child support agencies to review the child support orders of parents receiving TANF benefits every three years and initiate an action to modify the obligations if justified by a change of circumstance.

In addition, both bills attempt to simplify the distribution of child support payments by state child support enforcement agencies. They do this by addressing issues such as preassistance support rights, pass-through funding, and the distribution of tax offset collections.

PROVISIONS FOR FATHERHOOD GRANT PROGRAM

Both the Senate Finance Committee bill and the House bill would authorize funding for fatherhood demonstration programs. Appropriations to support this aspect of the legislation would then have to be approved through the appropriations process.

The Senate Finance Committee bill would authorize \$75 million per year for fatherhood programs, with \$50 million of this amount earmarked to promote responsible fatherhood through (1) marriage promotion, (2) parenting activities, and (3) fostering the economic stability of fathers with employment and education services. In addition, the amount includes a \$20 million annual block grant for states to conduct responsible fatherhood media campaigns and a \$5 million annual grant to develop a national clearinghouse and media campaign.

The House bill would authorize \$20 million annually for national and multistate demonstration projects and competitive grants to public and nonprofit community-based organizations. Grant projects must (1) promote responsible parenting through counseling, parenting education, and encouragement of positive father involvement; (2) help unemployed and low-income fathers take full advantage of education and job training programs through outreach, information dissemination, and coordination with employment services; (3) improve fathers' ability to effectively handle family business affairs, including budgeting, banking, and home management; and (4) encourage and support healthy marriages and married fatherhood through premarital education, marriage preparation, marital therapy, and training in relationship skills.

In addition, the Senate Finance Committee bill would double the yearly funding for state and tribal access and visitation grants from \$10 million to \$20 million by fiscal year 2007.

PROVISIONS FOR FAMILY FORMATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Senate Finance Committee and House bills would provide for significant new funding for marriage promotion activities. The family formation funds, unlike the fatherhood funds, are provided for in the legislation. The Senate Finance Committee bill would appropriate up to \$1 billion in federal funds, over five years, for marriage promotion and research, while the House bill would appropriate up to \$1.5 billion.

The Senate and House bills would include funding for competitive state grants to develop and implement programs to promote and support healthy families with two parents married to each other, and to encourage responsible fatherhood. These funds must be used for:

- Public advertising campaigns;
- High school education programs;
- Marriage education;
- Marriage skills programs, including job and career enhancement for nonmarried expectant and recent parents;
- Premarital education;
- Divorce reduction; and
- Marriage mentoring.


Much work remains before TANF reauthorization legislation can be adopted. The Senate Finance Committee bill would need to be approved after a debate on the Senate floor. Then the legislation would be sent to a conference committee to be reconciled with any bill passed in the House. Once the conference committee agreed upon a final compromise bill, that bill would need to be approved by both the House and Senate and sent to the President for his signature. ■

CASAs Swear to Assist Children



At a special ceremony held in September, Superior Court of San Francisco County Commissioner William Garango (top photo, seated) swore in 11 volunteers as Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs). County CASA programs rely largely on volunteers to serve as advocates, assisting abused and neglected children who are the subjects of judicial proceedings. For more information on CASA programs, visit www.nationalcasa.org/index-1.htm.

Resources



The California court system's public Web site at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/ and Serranus, the courts' password-protected Web site, at <http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/> continually add information and features to keep the public, judges, and court staff up to date on judicial programs and resources. Following are recent additions.

New Labor Agreement and Court Personnel Resources Online

A new central repository provides examples of trial court memoranda of understanding, labor relations rules, and personnel policies. Because the documents contain sensitive and confidential information, access is restricted to court staff who are responsible for labor relations activities. http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/hr/tc_memos.htm

Trial Court Facilities Act FAQs

The Court Construction and Management section provides answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Sen. Bill 1732) and its implementation. <http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/ccm/>

Violence Against Women Education Project Annual Report

The report details the goals, activities, and accomplishments of the Violence Against Women Education Project, an AOC initiative to provide the courts with information, educational materials, and training on their role in responding to cases that involve domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/cfcc/pdffiles/VAWEP_AR.pdf

New Bench Manual on Protective Orders

A new bench manual focuses on protective orders that apply in both sexual assault and domestic violence cases. http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/education/bench_handbooks/

Updated Three-Strikes Sentencing Guide

The latest edition of *California Three Strikes Sentencing*, on the application of Penal Code sections 667(b)–(j) and 1170.12, examines the appellate decisions that interpret the three-strikes law. <http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/documents/3strikes.pdf>

● Not a Serranus user? For access, e-mail serranus@jud.ca.gov.

Correction

The sidebar that appeared on page 6 of the September–October 2003 issue, next to the article “Probation Report Calls for Reform,” should have been titled “California Parolee System at a Glance,” not “California Probation System at a Glance.” A parolee is an individual released from prison before serving the entire length of his or her sentence; a probationer is an alleged offender who is supervised in the community. In some states the two systems are joined, but in California they are overseen by separate departments.

Court Briefs

Court Holds Stand-Down for Veterans

The Superior Court of Solano County resolved 63 cases for 58 defendants in a single special court session for at-risk veterans at the Dixon Fairgrounds.

The second annual North Bay Stand-Down, held October 2, offered homeless and displaced veterans a chance to clear up their outstanding traffic infraction and minor misdemeanor cases through alternative sentencing such as counseling, volunteer work, or participation in self-help and educational programs. Along with legal services, the veterans at the stand-down were offered many health-related services and supplies with the help of volunteers throughout the community.

Veterans who participate in the stand-down gain a more positive attitude toward law enforcement and the justice system. They also gain back the ability to obtain driver licenses, which makes it easier for them to obtain jobs and housing.

● For more information, visit www.members.tripod.com/vacavets/Standdown/standdown.htm or e-mail carlhandup@sbcglobal.net. ■

Wildfire Relief Funds

In response to numerous requests from the court community, relief funds have been established for court personnel in San Bernardino and San Diego Counties who lost their homes in the devastating fires in October.

For employees in San Bernardino County, checks or money orders should be made payable to *Superior Court of San Bernardino Employee/Wildfire Relief Fund* and mailed to: Tressa S. Kentner, Superior Court of San Bernardino County, 172 West Third Street, 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0302.

For employees in San Diego County, donations should be made payable to the *ARCE 2003 Fire Relief Fund* and mailed to: CECO Regional Fire Relief Fund, c/o Karol Plaskon, Director of Personnel, Superior Court of San Diego County, P.O. Box 122724, San Diego, CA 92112-2724.

Note: The County Employees Charitable Organization (CECO) established the relief fund for active and retired county and court employees (ARCE) in San Diego County. ■

Tell Court News What You Think

How effective is *Court News* in accomplishing its purpose of keeping judicial officers, court administrators, and other professional staff in the courts abreast of developments in court administration? What features do you like best? What could we do better?

In January the Administrative Office of the Courts, publisher of *Court News*, will distribute a readership survey via e-mail to get the answers to these and other questions. Look for it in your inbox!

CJAC 2004 Operating as a Branch: Solving Problems Together February 23–27, 2004, San Francisco

Organizers of the California Judicial Administration Conference (CJAC) invite members of the Judicial Council and its standing advisory committees, administrative presiding justices, presiding and assistant presiding judges, clerk/administrators and assistant clerk/administrators of the Courts of Appeal, executive officers and assistant executive officers of the superior courts, supervising judges, members of court executive committees, and executive management staff to meet and discuss issues of statewide interest.

● For more information, contact Martha Kilbourn, 415-865-7825; e-mail: martha.kilbourn@jud.ca.gov.

Court Leaders Reach Out to Employees

A new program at the Superior Court of San Francisco County enables employees to share their concerns and suggestions with court leaders in an informal manner.

The program, “Coffee and Donuts With the PJ,” consists of casual monthly gatherings of court staff members, Presiding Judge Donna J. Hitchens, Executive Officer Gordon Park-Li, Chief Fiscal Officer Neal Taniguchi, Court Administrator for Civil Elena Simonian, and Human Resources Manager Cheryl Martin. Presiding Judge Hitchens provides the donuts, and employees bring their own coffee and any concerns or questions they may have. No formal presentations are made. Court leaders take notes on the concerns of staff members so that they can get back to them with answers.

According to Presiding Judge Hitchens, court leaders want to become more accessible by creating an opportunity for their staffs to talk with them informally and receive updates on matters that interest them. Another goal of the program, according to Mr. Park-Li, is to put faces with the names of court leaders. “We’re making tough decisions, and it helps employees to know who the people are who are responsible for making those decisions. And it appears that we are succeeding, as we have had nothing but positive responses about the program.”

“At first I didn’t realize how important these meetings were to the staff,” says Presiding Judge Hitchens. “They were appreciative that I was listening to them and coming to them for their input.”

● For more information, contact Cheryl Martin, Superior Court of San Francisco County, 415-551-5725; e-mail: cmartin@sftc.org.

Judicial Appointments

The following judicial appointments were made in September, October, and November 2003.

APPELLATE COURTS

M. Kathleen Butz, Superior Court of Nevada County, to Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, succeeding Consuelo Maria Callahan, resigned.

SUPERIOR COURTS

John Jeffrey Almquist, Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, succeeding Richard J. McAdams, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District.

Brian R. Aronson, Superior Court of Sutter County, succeeding Timothy Evans, retired.

Robert S. Bowers, Superior Court of Solano County, succeeding Franklin Taft, retired.

Yvonne Esparanza Campos, Superior Court of San Diego County, succeeding Robert May, retired.

Michael D. Carter, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding Karl Jaeger, retired.

Wynne S. Carvill, Superior Court of Alameda County, succeeding Ken Kawaichi, retired.

Vincent J. Chiarello, Superior Court of Santa Clara County, succeeding Kim Marliese, retired.

George Clarke, Superior Court of San Diego County, succeeding Dana Makoto Sabraw, resigned.

C. Don Clay, Superior Court of Alameda County, succeeding Richard Iglehart, deceased.

Charles Stevens Crandall, Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County, succeeding Donald G. Umhofer, retired.

William S. Dato, Superior Court of San Diego County, succeeding Joan K. Irion, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District.

Thomas DeSantos, Superior Court of Kings County, succeeding John O'Rourke, retired.

Drew E. Edwards, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding James Sutton, retired.

Barrett J. Foerster, Superior Court of Imperial County, succeeding James Harmon, retired.

Bryan F. Foster, Superior Court of San Bernardino County, succeeding Sylvia Husling, retired.

Janet M. Frangie, Superior Court of San Bernardino County, succeeding Phillip Morris, retired.

John C. Gastelum, Superior Court of Orange County, succeeding Cormac Carney, resigned.

Barry P. Goode, Superior Court of Contra Costa County, succeeding James R. Trembath, retired.

Evelio M. Grillo, Superior Court of Alameda County, succeeding D. Ronald Hyde, retired.

Douglas Hatchimonji, Superior Court of Orange County, succeeding James Selna, resigned.

Lloyd L. Hicks, Superior Court of Tulare County, succeeding John Moran, retired.

Robert C. Hight, Superior Court of Sacramento County, succeeding Joe Gray, retired.

Julia Craig Kelety, Superior Court of San Diego County, succeeding Thomas Mitchell, retired.

Kathleen A. Kelly, Superior Court of San Francisco County, succeeding Carlos Bea, retired.

Wendy L. Kohn, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding John Martinez, retired.

Leslie G. Landau, Superior Court of Contra Costa County, succeeding Bruce Van Voorhis, separated.

Michael A. Latin, Superior Court of Los Angeles

Milestones

The California Supreme Court appointed **Superior Court of Orange County Presiding Judge Frederick Paul Horn** to the Commission on Judicial Performance (CJP). Judge Horn fills the vacancy created by the elevation of Judge Madeleine I. Flier to associate justice of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District.

The CJP is an independent state agency responsible for investigating complaints of judicial misconduct and for disciplining judges under the California Constitution. Judge Horn's term expires in February 2005.

Superior Court of Los Angeles County Judge Dan Thomas Oki was recently honored by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for his dedication to improving the judicial system by streamlining the court process. Judge Oki was recognized specifically for creating a case management committee, helping to implement the one-day or one-trial jury system, and establishing a domestic violence court.

Superior Court of Contra Costa County Judge Lois Haight received the 2003 CASA Lifetime Supporter Award from CASA of Contra Costa County at its fourth annual Evening of Promise. The event is held to recognize supporters of CASAs and raise money for CASA programs. Judge Haight is actively involved in improving the lives of children: she has been instrumental in establishing a foundation that helps emancipated foster children pursue the educational paths of their choice, creating a juvenile drug court, and starting a juvenile dependency mediation program, among other projects.

CASAs assist children who are the subjects of court proceedings because of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. First implemented in the state of Washington, CASA programs have been providing services to children in California for more than 20 years. ■

County, succeeding Warren Greene, deceased.

Jan G. Levine, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding William Beverly, retired.

Michael P. Linfield, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding Justice Madeleine Flier, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District.

Linda L. Lofthus, Superior Court of San Joaquin County, succeeding Rolleen McIlwraith, retired.

Michael Mattice, Superior Court of Solano County, succeeding Eric Uldall, retired.

William H. McAdam, Superior Court of San Diego County, succeeding James Miliken, retired.

David E. Nelson, Superior Court of Mendocino County, succeeding Ronald Combest, retired.

James E. Oakley, Superior Court of Madera County, succeeding Roger L. Wayne, retired.

Philip H. Pennypacker, Superior Court of Santa Clara County, succeeding Robert Foley, retired.

Aaron Persky, Superior Court of Santa Clara County, succeeding Conrad Rushing, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District.

Burt Pines, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding Justice Laurie Zelon, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District.

Suzanne G. Ramos, Superior Court of San Francisco

County, succeeding Alfred Chiantelli, retired.

David Rosenberg, Superior Court of Yolo County, succeeding William Lebov, retired.

Bernard Schwartz, Superior Court of Riverside County, succeeding Ronald L. Taylor, retired.

Frederick C. Shaller, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, succeeding Marilyn Hoffman, retired.

Donald J. Sullivan, Superior Court of San Francisco County, succeeding David A. Garcia, retired.

Allen Sumner, Superior Court of Sacramento County, succeeding Michael Ullman, retired.

Robert L. Tamietti, Superior Court of Nevada County, succeeding Justice M. Kathleen Butz, appointed to the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District.

John M. True, Superior Court of Alameda County, succeeding David Lee, retired.

Stephen W. White, Superior Court of Sacramento County, succeeding Alice Lytle, retired.

Carrie Zepeda, Superior Court of Santa Clara County, succeeding Daniel Creed, retired.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Harold E. Nabors, Superior Court of Madera County, succeeding Janet Gallagher.

Jim Perry, Superior Court of Yolo County, succeeding Lisa Halko (acting executive officer). ■

AOC-TV Guide

DEC 2, Orientation to the Judicial Branch, 9:00–10:00 a.m.

DEC 9, California Courts News (CCN), 9:00 and 9:30 a.m.; 12:15 and 12:45 p.m.

DEC 10, Great Minds: Media Issues, 12:15–1:15 p.m.

DEC 16, Integrated Disability Management, Part II, Supervisors' Edition, 9:00–10:30 a.m.; 3:00–4:30 p.m.

JAN 6, Orientation to the Judicial Branch, 9:00–10:00 a.m.

JAN 13, Special Martin Luther King, Jr., Broadcast, 12:15–1:15 p.m.

JAN 14, Inside Justice: Evolution of the Law, 12:15–1:15 p.m.

JAN 20, Court Operations Training for Supervisors, 9:00–10:30 a.m.; 3:00–4:30 p.m.

JAN 27, Court Operations Training for Court Staff, 9:00–10:00 a.m.; 3:00–4:00 p.m.

JAN 30, Court Operations Training for Court Staff, 2:30–3:30 p.m.; 3:30–4:30 p.m.

FEB 3, Orientation to the Judicial Branch, 9:00–10:00 a.m.

FEB 4, Today's Law: Criminal Update (1), 12:15–1:15 p.m.

FEB 10, California Courts News (CCN), 9:00 and 9:30 a.m.; 12:15 and 12:45 p.m.

FEB 17, Court Operations Training for Supervisors, 9:00–10:30 a.m.; 3:00–4:30 p.m.

FEB 24, Court Operations Training for Court Staff, 9:00–10:00 a.m.; 3:00–4:00 p.m.

FEB 27, Court Operations Training for Court Staff, 2:30–3:30 p.m.; 3:30–4:30 p.m.

(Broadcast times are subject to change.)

- Viewing locations for each court are listed at <http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/aocvtv/locations.htm>. For more information, contact Jay Harrell, 415-865-7753; e-mail: jay.harrell@jud.ca.gov.

